Consumer Confidence Report

I. Owner/Operator of Public Water System

Public Water System:
PWSID #:

Water Operator's Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip Code:
Telephone #: **Fax #:** **Email:**
Report Covering Calendar Year: Jan. 1–Dec. 31, .
Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Upon request.

II. Water Source

Depth and Type of Well:

Location (sketch map on reverse side):

Description of Water Treatment:

Source Water Assessment: The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. The Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) has evaluated all public water supplies as part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The assessments included geology, hydrology, land uses, water testing information, and the extent of land ownership or protection by local ordinance to see how likely our drinking water source is to being contaminated by human activities in the future. Assessment results are available at town offices, public water suppliers, and the DWP. For more information about the SWAP, please contact the DWP at telephone 287-2070.

III. Waiver (if applicable)

In , due to efforts to protect the water supply, we applied for and were granted a three year waiver for synthetic organics (Phase II/V) testing. This is an exemption from the testing/monitoring requirements for pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and other industrial chemicals. The state of Maine Drinking Water Program grants a waiver only upon a finding that "it will not result in an unreasonable risk to health."

IV. Drinking Water Violations (if applicable)

Date:
Violation Description:

Remedial Action Taken:

EPA Health Effects:

V. Definitions

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
Variance or Exemption: State or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

VI. Water Test Results

Contaminant:	Results:	Viol:	MCLG:	MCL:	Likely Source:
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (1)	positives	N	0	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment.
ARSENIC (2)	ppb	N	0 ppb	10 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
BARIUM	ppm	N	2 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (3)	ppm	N	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE NITROGEN(4)	ppm	N	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER 90th percentile (5)	ppm	N	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90th percentile (5)	ppb	N	0	15 ppb (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
GROSS ALPHA (6)	pCi/L	N	0	15 pCi/L	Naturally occurring radioactivity in bedrock.
RADON (7)	pCi/L	N	N/A	20,000 pCi/L	Naturally occurring radioactivity in bedrock.

Key:
ppm = parts per million, corresponds to one penny in $10,000.
ppb = parts per billion, corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000.
pCi/L = pico curies per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.
N/A = Not applicable.

Notes:
(1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month. For water systems that take > 40 samples per month, no more than 5% of the samples may be positive.
(2) Arsenic: The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard in October 2001. Water systems must meet this new standard by January 2006.
(3) Fluoride: Fluoride levels must be maintained between 1-2 ppm, for those water systems that fluoridate the water.
(4) Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.
(5) Lead/Copper: Action levels are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.
(6) Gross Alpha: Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Radon and Uranium.
(7) Radon: The State of Maine currently recommends follow-up action (treatment) for Radon levels in drinking water above 20,000 pCi/L. The U.S. EPA is proposing setting lower standards for public drinking water supplies.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants that were tested, were below detection limits.

VII. Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

VIII. Certification

(PRINT NAME)

I _____ hereby certify and attest that I have distributed copies of this Consumer Confidence Report to all users of my public water system, in accordance with 40 CFR§141-142. I further certify that the information contained in this annual Consumer Confidence Report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data. Any intentional deception or misinformation represented in this report may be cited as a violation of State and U.S. EPA National Primary Drinking Water Rules.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____